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1	BEFORE THE SHORELINES HEARINGS BOARD			
2	STATE OF WASHINGTON			
3	IN THE MATTER OF A SUBSTANTIAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT GRANTED BY)		
4	THE CITY OF BELLEVUE TO BELLEFIELD DEVELOPMENT COMPANY))		
5	STATE OF WASHINGTON,)) SHB No. 77-13		
6	DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY and SLADE GORTON, ATTORNEY GENERAL,) FINAL FINDINGS OF FAC	П	
7	Appellants,) CONCLUSIONS OF LAW	٠,	
8	v.)		
9	CITY OF BELLEVUE and BELLEFIELD)		
10	DEVELOPMENT COMPANY,)		
11	Respondents.	;.)		
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This matter, the request for review of a substantial development permit issued by the City of Bellevue for the construction of an access road and bridge came on for formal hearing before W. A. Gissberg, Chairman, Dave J. Mooney, Robert F. Hintz and Gerald D. Probst on July 12, 1977, in Lacey, Washington.

Robert V. Jensen appeared for appellants Department of Ecology

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and Slade Gorton, Attorney General. Robert Baronsky represented respondent permittee Bellefield Development Company; City Attorney Lee Kraft represented respondent City of Bellevue.

Parties, through their counsel, stipulated to the record, i.e., exhibits to be considered by the Board in this matter. Having reviewed such exhibits, having heard oral argument by counsel, having read counsels' hearing memoranda, the Shorelines Hearings Eoard makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT

I.

On August 15, 1970, Bellefield Development Company received approval from the City of Bellevue for a planned unit development (P.U.D.) to be known as the Bellefield Office Park. The P.U.D. encompasses approximately 150 acres which has been under development in stages or "phases" since 1970. The project occupies portions of the Mercer Slough marsh and as such is located on a "wetland" subject to the requirements of the Shoreline Management Act (SMA).

II.

The P.U.D. site is bounded generally by S. E. 6th Street on the north, 112th S.E. Parkway on the west, a public nature park (Bellefield Park) on the south and 118th Avenue S.E. (a frontage road paralleling Interstate Highway 405) on the east. The Wilburton Interchange is located on the northeast corner of the planned unit development site. The Mercer Slough channel, redredged and developed by the respondent permittee to a width of approximately 100', bisects the planned unit development area.

FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER

Before the permit requirements of the SMA became applicable thereto in 1973, the P.U.D. area west of the Mercer Slough channel was developed through construction of a new loop canal, a bridge access from 112th S.E. Parkway, a roadway system, sewer and water systems, four office buildings, and extensive site development. Since 1973 additional construction has been authorized west of the channel under six separate substantial development permits, specifically:

1) four buildings totalling 119,500 square feet

2) second bridge and access road, public restaurant building

3) office building with related parking

4) street connecting Wilburton Interchange with 112th S.E. Parkway

5) portion of city water system

6) office building with related parking

In each case the City of Bellevue determined that the authorized construction would have "no significant impact" on the environment. No objection was raised by the Department of Ecology or any other party to such determinations.

IV.

The permit at issue in this appeal was granted by the City of Bellevue on April 1, 1977 and authorizes the construction of a third access road and bridge across the Mercer Slough. The road would join the developed portion west of the channel to 118th Avenue S.E. While the road at issue is proposed by the permittee to provide additional access and fire protection for existing development, it is uncontroverted that this road would also be the access road for the multi-family residential development which had been identified and contemplated for the southeast portion of the site under the P.U.D. approval in 1970.

The Environmental Checklist prepared and submitted by the Bellefield Development Company on December 15, 1976, the supplementary information requested and received by the environmental officer, and the Declaration of Non-Significance issued by the City of Bellevue on March 18, 1977 were all limited in their scope to an assessment of direct environmental impacts which could result from construction of the access road and bridge. No assessment of potential impacts from construction of any multi-family residential units which would be served by the access road was made or documented by the city in its review of the instant substantial development permit notwithstanding the facts that the road and the proposed condominiums are functionally related and construction of the road is a prerequisite to the condominium development.

VI.

Any Conclusion of Law herein recited which should be deemed a Finding of Fact is hereby adopted as such.

From these Findings, the Shorelines Hearings Board comes to these

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

I.

Final guidelines for the interpretation and implementation of the State Environmental Policy Act of 1971 (SEPA) were adopted by the Council on Environmental Policy (CEP) on December 12, 1975 and became effective January 16, 1976. The provision of these guidelines relevant to the instant appeal is WAC 197-10-060 which provides:

26 FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

27 AND ORDER

(1) The proposal considered . . . by the lead agency during the threshold determination and EIS preparation, shall be the total proposal including its direct and indirect impacts . . .

(2) The total proposal is the proposed action, together with all proposed activity which is functionally related to it. Future activities are functionally related to the present proposal if:

(a) The future activity is an expansion of the present proposal, facilitates operation of the present proposal or is necessary thereto; or

(b) The present proposal facilitates or is a necessary prerequisite to future activities.

- (3) The impacts of a proposal include its direct impacts as well as its reasonably anticipated indirect impacts. Indirect impacts are those which result from any activity which is induced by a proposal. These include, but are not limited to, consideration of impacts resulting from growth induced by the proposal, or the likelihood that the present action will serve as a precedent for future actions. . .
- (5) For proposed projects, such as highways, streets, pipelines or utility lines or systems where the proposed action is related to a large existing or planned network, the lead agency may at its option treat the present proposal as the total proposal, or select only some of the future elements for present consideration in the threshold determination and EIS. These categorizations shall be logical with relation to the design of the total system or network itself, and shall not be made merely to divide a larger system into exempted fragments. (Emphasis added.)

II.

Respondents contend that WAC 197-10-060(5) supports the City of Bellevue's not including in their assessment of environmental impacts those impacts which would result from construction of the multi-family residential units, i.e., the city opted in this instance to "treat the present proposal as the total proposal."

FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER

Subsection (5) does permit a lead agency in certain narrowly defined situations to narrow the scope of a "total proposal" and in effect to consider the environmental impacts segment by segment. However the proposal at issue in this appeal is not the type of project contemplated or identified in WAC 197-10-060(5). This language specifically detailed the types of projects which could be segmented for procedural SEPA compliance. These projects all involve a linear type project (e.g. highways, pipelines) or planned "network" of logically staged construction which could extend over considerable distances over extended periods of time.

The elements of the total proposal sought to be separated in this appeal are (1) an access road and bridge and (2) multi-family residential units to be constructed over thirty-two undeveloped acres. The Board concludes that the city erred in applying WAC 197-10-060(5) to the instant matter. The Board further concludes that given the provisions of WAC 197-10-060 which are applicable, it was clearly erroneous for the city to fail to consider the environmental impacts of the planned condominum complex in making its threshold determination. This ruling goes no further than to identify the range of impacts which must be considered by the City of Bellevue in making its threshold determination. The Board does not intend to speculate on what that threshold determination will be or should be.

^{1.} The use of the words "such as" in the provision as opposed to "such as but not limited to" must be construed as an intent by the draftsmen to limit the circumstances in which lead agencies could exercise the described option.

FINAL
FINDINGS OF FACT,
CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER

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It should be noted that all court cases cited by the parties in this matter predated the effective date of the SEPA Guidelines and represent an effort by the courts to interpret the State Environmental Policy Act of 1971 in the absence of any published guidelines or model SEPA ordinances. With regard to the proper scope of a proposal and the range of its impacts which must be considered by a lead agency in making any threshold determination, WAC 197-10-060 is now applicable and dispositive.

IV.

Any Finding of Fact which should be deemed a Conclusion of Law is hereby adopted as such.

ORDER

From these Conclusions of Law the Board enters this

The substantial development permit granted to the Bellefield Development Company for construction of an access road and bridge is vacated; this matter is remanded to the City of Bellevue for further action consistent with this opinion.

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FINAL
FINDINGS OF FACT,
CONCLUSIONS OF LAW
AND ORDER

1	DATED this 22 ml day of July, 1977.
2	SHORELINES HEARINGS BOARD
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FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW 27 AND ORDER